CLAIMS

We claim:

1. A method of assessing whether a patient is afflicted with carcinoma, the method comprising a) determining the amount of a marker in a patient sample, wherein the marker is selected from Table 1; b) determining the normal amount of the marker in a control non-cancerous sample; and c) comparing the amounts of the marker between the patient sample and the control non cancerous sample, wherein a significant increase in the amount of the marker in the patient sample from the normal level is an indication that the patient is afflicted with carcinoma.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the carcinoma is selected from the group consisting of colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, ovarian cancer, cervical cancer and prostate cancer.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the carcinoma is ovarian cancer.

4. The method of claim 1 wherein the amount of the marker is determined in the patient sample and the non cancerous sample by hybridizing a polynucleotide expressed by the marker with an oligonucleotide or polynucleotide that is complementary to the polynucleotide expressed by the marker.

5. The method of claim 1 wherein the determination of the amount of the marker comprises performing a polymerase chain reaction.

6. The method of claim 1 wherein the determination of the amount of the marker comprises performing quantitative real-time reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction.

7. The method of claim 1 wherein the determination of the amount of the marker comprises the use of a microarray.

8. The method of claim 1 wherein the amount of the marker is determined by binding a polypeptide expressed by the marker with an antibody.

9. The method of claim 8 wherein the antibody is derived from one of full length protein of Table 1 and protein fragment of the protein of Table 1.

10. The method of claim 1 wherein the comparison of the amount of the marker in the patient sample and the control non cancerous sample is used to assess the efficacy of a therapy for inhibiting carcinoma in the patient.

11. The method of claim 10 wherein the carcinoma is ovarian cancer.

12. The method of claim 1 wherein the comparison of the amount of the marker in the patient sample and the control non-cancerous sample is used to assess the progression of carcinoma in the patient.

13. The method of claim 12 wherein the carcinoma is ovarian cancer.

14. The method of claim 1 wherein the comparison of the amount of the marker in the patient sample and the control non- cancerous sample is used to assess whether the carcinoma has metastasized.

15. The method of claim 14 wherein the carcinoma is ovarian cancer.

16. A method for determining, in vitro, the effectiveness of a therapeutic agent for treatment of carcinoma, the method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing viable malignant cells from a tissue biopsy;

(b) determining the amount in the malignant cells of the marker selected from Table 1;

(c) introducing the malignant cells to the therapeutic agent; and

(d) determining the amount of the marker in the malignant cells after step (c); and

(e) comparing the amount of the marker in the malignant cells with the amount of the marker in the malignant cells after step (c), wherein a significant decrease in the level of expression by the treated malignant cells is an indication of the effectiveness of the therapeutic agent for treating the carcinoma.

17. The method of claim 16 wherein the carcinoma is ovarian cancer.

18. The method of claim 16, wherein the therapeutic agent is selected from the group consisting of a chemical compound, antisense DNA, siRNA, protein, peptide , and antibody.

19. A method for determining, in vitro and in vivo, the carcinogenic potential of a product, comprising:

(a) determining the amount of the marker selected from Table 1 in non-cancerous cells;

(b) introducing non-cancerous cells to theproduct;

(c) determining the amount of the marker in the cells after step (b); and

(c) comparing the amount of the marker in the cells before and after introducing the cells to theproduct, wherein a significant increase in the level of expression by the cells in the presence of the product is an indication of the carcinogenic potential of the product.

20. The method of claim 19 wherein the carcinoma is ovarian cancer.